

TRAVEL ROUTE PLANNING FOR ECO-TOURISTS OF JUNGLE MAHALS OF WEST BENGAL

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Abstract

In the present-day world, sedition and critical activities are the major threats to social development. In most cases, the hometown of these radical groups is the most backward and out-of-the-way part of a nation. In this area jungle Mahal in West Bengal.

This study plans for Travel Route planning for Eco- Tourisms of this region through the promotion of alternate economic practices for the neglected forest. Effectvaluation of tourism is a multifaceted activity that needs GIS System as a tool for actual assessment and appropriate management. Existing tourist spots are identified and they are classified based on and route and travel planning The participation in the form of arc-coverage's (Arc/GIS-10.3) It is expected that economic and social uplift will automatically bring social responsiveness among native villagers.

Keywords: Exiting tourism place, Route Planning, Local people socio-economic development, panning for Local tourism.

Introduction and Location of Study Area:

In the eastern portion of unified India, flanked by Chotonagpur level in the west, Himalayan mountain ranges in the north and east, and Bay of Bengal in the south, there was a state called Bengal. After freedom in 1947, another nation was brought into the world named East Pakistan or East Bengal (at present Bangladesh) in the eastern piece of Bengal, and the western part stays inside India and named West Bengal (**Jhargram Tourism, 2003**). Wilderness Mahal covers three areas of West Bengal viz. Purulia, Bankura, and Paschim Medinipur. It is stretched out from $86^{\circ}02'52''\text{E}$ - $87^{\circ}22'24''\text{E}$, $23^{\circ}36'7''\text{N}$ - $21^{\circ}47'5''\text{N}$ on the globe.(fig:1) Jhargram, Belpahari, Banspahari, are timberland towns and towns celebrated for their characteristic marvels, Kangsabati dam in Mukutmonipur is a lovely place of interest. Ajodhya Hill in Purulia is a treasury of normal marvels. (**Purulia Toursim, n.d.**) The travel industry has been viewed as one of the significant ventures on the planet due to being a type of revenue for Tribal individuals. The current investigation is an endeavor to Travel Route getting ready for Eco-Tourists in eastern India utilizing Remote Sensing and GIS strategies in woods ruled territory of southwestern of wilderness mahals region, It is additionally fitting for instructive visits from different fields of study for example Topography, Geography, Botany, Zoology, Anthropology, Sociology, and so forth.

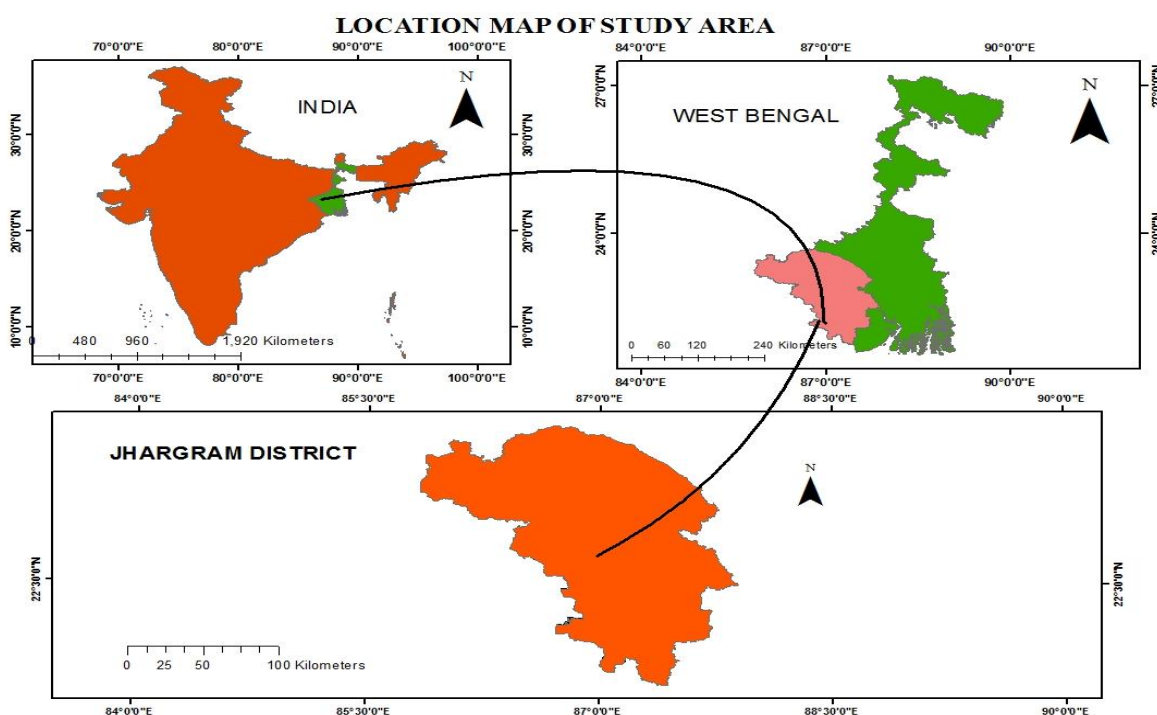


Figure: 1 Location Map

Objectives of the study: Ecotourism development and growth of the economic condition of backlog people of jungle mahals area as the only objective. The present study area is accepted with the following aims

- Study the economic socio-economic condition of the study area.
- To, assess the spatial distribution of other facility likes- transport network accommodation facility which helps made for eco-tourism development.
- To study Travel and Route Planning for jungle mahal Tourisms.

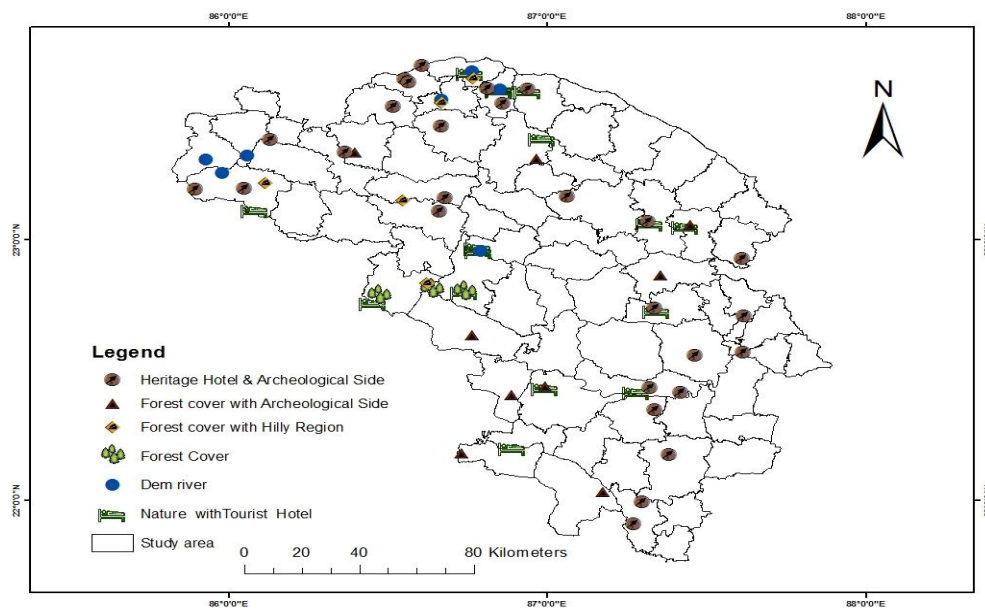


Figure: 2 Existing Tourist Attraction Spot

Khairabera: An Irrigation Dam amidst hills and forest proper for picnic and film shooting. (Purulia Toursim, n.d.) It is a lovely and enjoyable place with the high potentiality to be established as a nice-looking tourist spot.

Baghmundi: This Place in the thana of the same name. It has within the rajbari compound, an atchata temple of RadhaGovinda, dated sakabda 1675 (A.D. 1733), which is badly overgrown The front is decorated with lotus medallions and other floral and geometrical designs in terracotta (Purulia Toursim, n.d.).

Kuilapal: A natural forest with saal trees one can take a supreme tour from kailpal through thick forest.

BhaloPahar: A forest of some 2 lakes trees in a semi-arid region. A beautiful place to stay in a natural environment. Joy Chandi: Around 3 km away from Adra, an old station named 'Joychandi Pahar' the desirability of its natural beauty, many tourists, picnic parties & rock climbers come every year. Satyajit Roy, a famous film director, came here for shooting his famous film "HirakRajarDeshe".

Ayodhya Hills: It has got beautiful natural surroundings with Gargaburu hills (2200 feet) and Mathaburu hills (2126 feet). The hill track winds for about 12 kilometers from Baghmundi to the top of the hill. (Deperment of Tourism Goverment of West Bengal, n.d.) There are two picturesque falls by the side of the hill track. It has recently been in news for the construction of Purulia Pump Storage Plant for generating electricity.

Bishnupur: Land of Temple, Bishnupur is an important station of the Adra division for its well-known architecture. Tourists visit these places and delight in the fine art of ancient times. It is representative of nearly all changes of structural forms of medieval Bengali temple architecture and has beautiful statues on their walls contributing twinkles of the terra-cotta art of Bengal

Pakibira: Only three temples are standing, all of them have lost most of their front stones. These two temples buried several feet up to the level of the wall niches, still have some of the lower façade stones, which give an idea of their arrival.

Panchet Pahar: - Panchet Hill is arranged at the North-East corner of Purulia District close to the halfway point between West Bengal and Jharkhand near the North-West finish of Burdwan District of West Bengal and South-West to Panchet Dam on

Damodar River and its stream excessive.

Gar Panchakot: Panchakot Hill is familiar as a Panchet Pahar. Panchakot was an old-style and recorded Hill which was situated in the Nituriya Block of Purulia region (Purulia Toursim, n.d.).

Murradih Irrigation Dam: - About 15 Km. from Panchyhet Hill, a major water body encased by hillocks. A notable outing spot throughout the colder time of year season traveler parties go to the spot for an outing and getting a charge out of the grand beauty.

Jairambati and Kamarpukur: Divine Mother Sarada Devi was brought into the world in town Jairambati of Bankura District in 1853. The hallowed spot is 5 kilometers west of Kamarpukur where Lord Ramakrishna was brought into the world in 1836. The common magnificence of Jairambati is wonderful. The spot is dabbed with green fields, trees, shrubberies, and provincial landscapes.

Mukutmanipur: Jhilimili course has become the most appealing traveler end in the Bankura region. The second greatest earthen dam in India, Mukutmanipur is 56 Km. away from Bankura District Head Quarters and is arranged at the combination of waterway Kangsabati and Kumari

Jhilimili: Jhilimili is just 15 Km. away from Mukumanipur. It is a wonderful, thick regular woods. The street from Ranibandh to Jhilimili offers a magnificent perspective on huge backwoods on shifting statures on the two sides, at long last arriving at Jhilimili, which is mounted on the highest point of a hillock.

Susunia Hill: Susunia slope, only 20 km. Bankura is an extremely well-known journeying objective. It is likewise a significant vacationer location for the individuals who visit the spot to see "Susunia Dhara" (a characteristic spring). Biharinath Hill: Purulia and waterway Damodar on the two sides-Biharinath slopes in Bankura is the tallest slope of Bankura. Encased in thick woodlands, Biharinath blooms with the shades of "KaashPhool", Shimul and Palash during seasons.

Garbeta: Garbeta was a well off settlement and town. When it was under Bagri Pargana, Bagri is gotten from Bakdihi. In old writings, Bakdihi is referenced as 'Bakdweep'. Garbeta or Bagri has a sharp relationship with the scene of Bakrakshas (Bak, the evil spirit) which is described in the Mahabharata.

Pathra: Pathra is 8 km far away from Medinipur town and on the north bank of the Kanghaboti River. This town is popular for its earthenware sanctuaries, which are right around 32 in number. A few years back, a sculpture of LokeswarBishnu was found here which is currently saved in the Ashutosh Museum of Kolkata (Paschim Medinipur Toursim, n.d.). That approves that Pathra is an old settlement for just about 1000 years. It turned into a famous place of interest, especially for individuals who love history and legacy. Pathra is prestigious for its unsophisticated magnificence and notable as a cookout spot too.

Ghagra Waterfalls, Belpahari: Ghagra cascades lies 49 km from Jhargram and 9kms from Belpahari transport stop. This cascade is found on the waterway Tarafeni. You can feel free to will discovered Tarafeni Barrage.

The Laljal Mountains, Belpahari: Laljal in Belpahari which is 63kms from Jhargram. From that point, you cross the Singhal Mountains which are about 3kms, here untruth the Laljal slopes. The streets are dazzled by Sal, Simul, and Pjal. There is a treehouse where you can make a night stay which isn't just optimistic on a full moon night yet also brave.

The Spring of Ketki: In the slopes of Cherang which in the edge line of Singhadoba and Burihor town stream the Ketaki falls in its cadence. It is 11kms from Belpahari and 55kms from Jhargram. Strolling down 7kms from Ketki lays Kakrajhor.

Tarafeni: Tarafeni is 47kms from Jhargram and from Belpahari it is only 9 km. You can see mud hovels of the ancestral on two edges of the street which rehashes you of the extraordinary of the Bengal outskirt. Gurrasini: The quietness of this spot drives you to the serenity of the brain. This spot is only 49kms from Jhargram. Wilderness mahal's mainstream celebration "Poush Sankranti" is being commended by the neighborhood individuals consistently in the of April. From the pinnacle of the mountain see Tarafeni stream your heart limits you at those peaks.

Khandarani: It is about 10kms from Belpahari and 40kms from Jhargram. After 7 km from Belpahari to Bhulabeda Road, and simply go 3 km in the woods red soil street. During winter Birds are an outstanding fascination. (Jhargram Tourism, 2003)

Kankrajhore: It is 79 km from Jhargram. Ultramodern for Kankrajhore is from Jhargram to Belpahari, at that point to Bhulabeda and Siarbindha. The thick backwoods is covered through trees like Sal, Pjal, Kendu, Simul, Behera, Haritoki, and so forth.

Jhargram: Jhargram Raj Palace: The Jhargram Raj Palace is the current home of the Malla Deb Royal family; it is a development joining the Gothic and Muslim building modes. Around 20 of the rooms on the ground floor have been changed over into a Heritage Hotel in a joint effort with West Bengal Tourism. (Jhargram Palace, n.d.) The Jhargram Raj Palace is a rich

Gothic structure, set in deliberately laid yards and nurseries. Built in 1931 AD, this Palace was planned by the Calcutta Improvement Trust during the rule of Raja Narasingha Malla Deb Bahadur.

Jhargram Mini Zoo: It is found 2 km from Jhargram close to the east of the railroad station. The recreation center is customary to such an extent that creatures seem to be out in their common living. It is otherwise called Deer Park.

EcoTourism Center and Tribal Museum: The Jhargram ecotourism focus lies 5 km outside Jhargram town. Situated on the public roadway, SH5 on course Kolkata to Jhargram, this wonderful timberland flight invites you to encompass the soul of nature with 3 cabins and 6 rooms. This complex likewise houses an ancestral exhibition hall showing the indigenous ancestral culture of the locale.



Figure: 3 EcoTourism Center & and Tribal Museum in Jhargram, Paschim Medinipur

Chilkigarh Raj Palace and Kanak Durga Temple: The sanctuary was made by King Samanta, here the Goddess is revered in the type of Kanak Durga and she is likewise the acquired goddess of the Chilkigarh Royal Family. The River Dolung streams in the middle of the sanctuary and the excellent Raj Palace of Chilkigarh. This region is encompassed by 375 distinct types of plants and trees a considerable lot of them are uncommon and are utilized for natural science research. (Jhargram Tourism, 2003) Plants, as well as monkeys, harmful snakes, and other wild creatures, are additionally discovered which gives this spot an indigenous habitat of backwoods. This spot is around 14 km left from Jhargram town.

Restorative Plants Garden (Kalaboni): The Amlachati site is kept up by the Divisional Forest Officer, The ex-situ support site at Amlachati close to Jhargram has been protecting around 900 types of therapeutic plants gathered mostly from encompassing locale in Shout West Bengal.

Sabitri Temple: Goddess Sabitri is the inherent god of the Malla Deb group of Jhargram, she is exalted in a type of Durga. There is no particular symbol kept in the sanctuary yet a stone accepted to have a sublime representation of Goddess is valuable here.

Gopiballvpur: Chorchita Yogashram and Choreswar Shiv Mandir: From Jhargram by transport or adventurer you can arrive at Chorchita which is about the separation of 43kms and 10kms from the Rantua transport stop.

Kuthighat: Kuthighat is the name of a riverbank during the British time frame, at present known as Mantua. Some of them live and have joined with the holy people of Rameshwar. (Deperment of Tourism Government of West Bengal, n.d.)

Hatibari: This spot is sited in the wildernesses of three states Bihar, Jharkhand, and Orissa. The charming magnificence of the spot avoids you with a brain with regards to the world.

Jhillibandh: From Hatibari on the off chance that you stroll for 45kms in the middle of the wilderness of Sal, Pail, Mahua, tuning to the winged animal's tune you'll be arriving at Jhillibandh. The focal point of the attractive quality of this spot is the water body.

Rameshwar: On the banks of the stream Subarnarekha, the sanctuary of Rameshwar is situated. It is only 64kms from Jhargram on approach to Gopiballavpur close.

Nayagram: It is a fantasy that Sita requested Ram to fabricate the sanctuary from Lord Shiva with the assistance of Vishwakarma, as she needed to adore him.

Tapoban: This spot is about 8kms from Rameshwar Temple and lies close to the Chandabila town in Gopivallavpur. The zone is limited by wonderful thick timberlands which helps the guests to remember the epic Ramayana. Fanciful Sita lived with her two children Luv and Kush in these backwoods. There is a wellspring that prompts the ashram of Balmiki.(Jhargram Tourism, 2003)



Figure: 4 JhargramRajbari

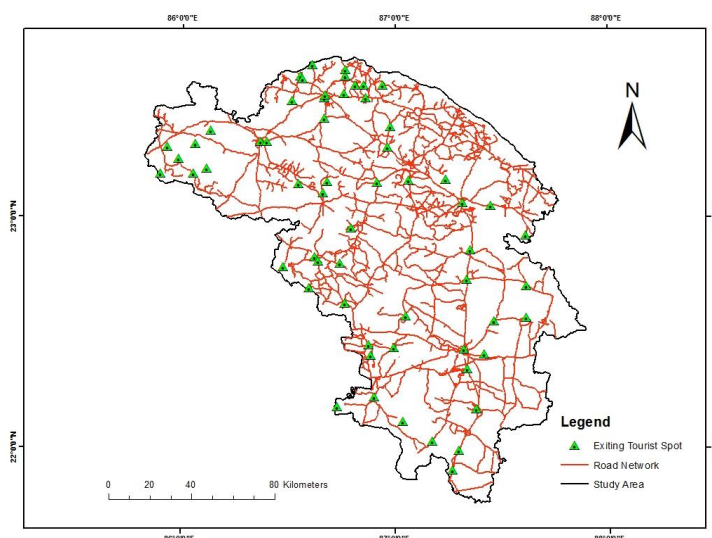


Figure: 5 Exiting Tourist Spot with Road Network

By Rail: The Jhargram railroad station, which is regarded as truly outstanding in the entire of West Bengal. There are immediate trains that associate Jhargram to the wide range of various areas in India, including TATA, and Kolkata. The zone is likewise very much associated with Asansol, Chakradharpur, Burdwan, and Kharagpur. 0. 5 km from the town community, as throughout the entire separation trains stop here.

ACCESSIBILITY OF JHARGRAM FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF INDIA BY TRAIN	
From Kolkata (Howrah)	From (Tata)
(12871) Ispat Ex,(9:10 AM)	(12814)Steel super first Ex(7:30AM)
(68001) Satragachi Passenger (9:30AM)	(18029)SHM LIT Kurla Ex(8:40AM)

Table: -2Time table of Indian railway board

Table: 2 (Source: Administrative Website of time table of Indian railways board)

By Roads:

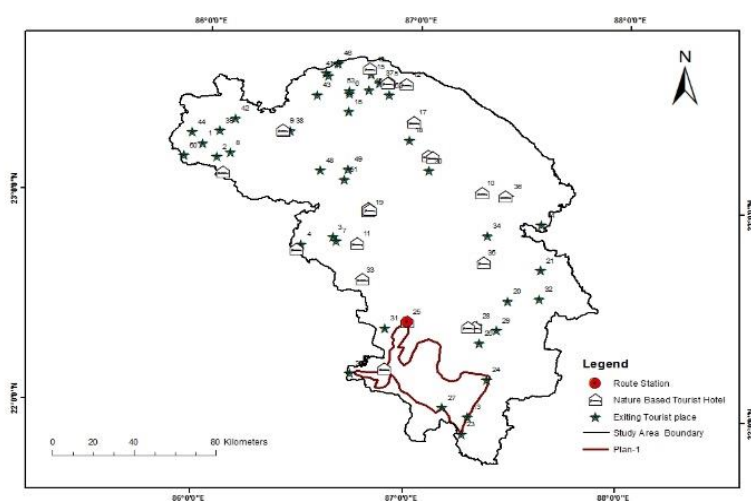
Jungle mahal area jhargram is well connected to the other districts and regions in West Bengal through roadways. There are regular bus services and cab facilities that link jungle mahal to the neighboring cities, including Kolkata, Orissa, The National Highway – 32, and National Highway – 60A National Highway 6 passes through the District. SBSTC, CSTC, NBSTC buses, and many privately operated bus pay between Kolkata/ Tata/Ranchi and other Indian locations.

Suggestion for Package tourism plan of Jungle Mahal Area (Bankura Puruliya & Paschim Medinipur) and adjoining area:

Jungle mahal offers tourists not just places of religious and cultural interest but also sites wherein one can have fun and frolic. To cater to the needs of explorers and adventure lovers. The place is also famous for its freshwater springs and stream.

Suggestion for Package Tourism Plan of Jungle Mahal area (Bankura Puruliya & Paschim Medinipur) and Adjoining Area

Jungle Mahal offers tourists not just places of religious and cultural attention but also sites wherein one can have fun and frolic.



Plan – I for 2 days package:

Day- 1. Ispat super first Express (12871) from Kolkata to JHAR Arrival time at Jhargram station -9.10 A.M Jhargram to JhargramRajbari Tourist complex Halt rest 2 hr. than Hatibari (40km) site tour Kuthighat,

Jhilibandh, Rameswar, Topoban, than Nayagram(48km),Dantan(16km),

Moghalmari(8km), Narayangarh(22km) back to Chilkigarh (KanakDurga temple), Kendua back to Jhargramrajbari tourist complex 1-night halt.

Day -2 Jhargram to side visit (Eco-Tourism center & Tribal

Museum, Medical Plants Garden (Kalaboni), Sabitri Temple), Jhargram Mini Zoo (2 km) JhargramRajbari

Figure: 7 Route Plan 1

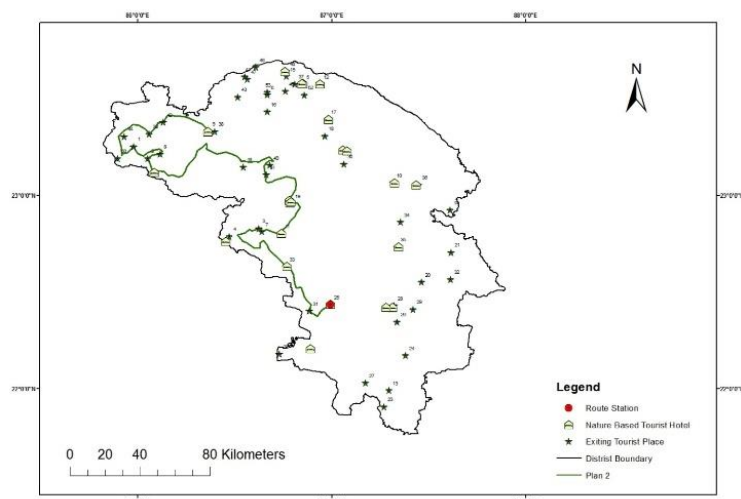
Bahirgram(10km), Belpahari(27km) (Ghagra Water

Falls- Lal- Kandha Rani Lake, Tarafeni,

Gurasini, The spring of Ketki, Kankrajhore) and back to Kolkata / Tata

Plan- II 3 day's package:

Day – 1 Ispat super first Express (12871) from Kolkata to JHARGRAM / Steel super first Express (12814) from Tata to Jhargram 7:30 A.M Jhargram town area visit Jhargram to side visit (Eco-Tourism center & Tribal Museum, Medical Plants Garden (Kalaboni), Sabitri Temple), Jhargram Mini Zoo (2 km), JhargramRajbari and Bahirgram(10km), Belpahari(27km) (Ghagra Water Falls- Lal- Kandha Rani Lake, Tarafeni, Gurasini, The spring of Ketki, Kankrajhore)and Sutan(19km), Jhilimili(10km), Kuilapul(2km), Bhalopahar(15km), and Night Halt .



Day2 Jhilimilito Mukutmonipur(25km),Budhpur(21km),Pakhbir(5km),Matha(14km),Baghmundi(45km), Ajoodha(4km), Khairbera(14km), suisa(10km), and Night Halt in Ajoodha.

Day-3 Ajoodhato Kakidam(20km), Murguma(14km), Deulghata(10km), Purulia(24km)

CKP HOWRAH Passenger to Kolkata Departure by 8.00 PM

Alternatively

Rupasi Bangla Departure 3.25 PM to Howrah

Plan – III for 4 days package:

Day – 1 Ispat super first Express (12871) from Kolkata to JHARGRAM / Steel super first Express (12814) from Tata to Jhargram 7:30 A.M Jhargram town area visits Jhargram to side visit (Eco-Tourism center & Tribal Museum, Medical Plants Garden (Kalaboni) (Sabitri Temple), Jhargra Mini Zoo (2

Figure: 8 Route Plan 2

km), JhargramRajbari. jhargram to malancha, (35km) ,midnapur town (15km), phatra(10km), keshpur(18 km),narajole(12km), khirpai(14km) , Chandrakona road(28km),garhbeta (15km) 1 night halt

Day: 2 Garhbeta to Jairampur and Kamarpukur (25km), joypur(23 km), Bishnupur (14km),Bankura(28km), Chatna (23km), susunia (10 km) night halt 1 night.

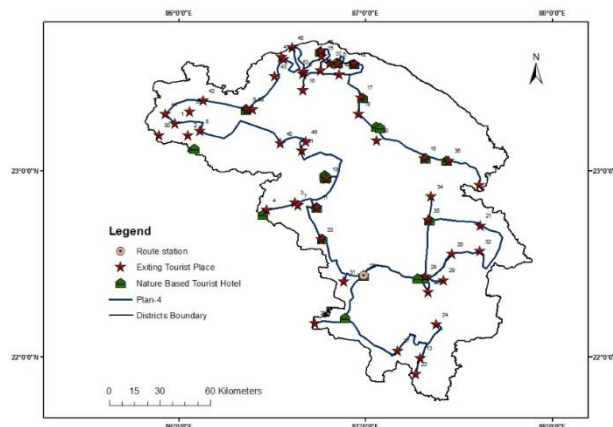
Day- 3 Susunia to Kahipur (34km), joy Chandi (10km), Murradih Irrigation Dam(1.5km) Bero Hills (10km) Ganpur (11km), Ramchandrapur 8(km), Baranti (4km) Biharinathpur(9km), Gar panchkot (12 km), Panchat (2km). 1 night Holt in Gar panchkot nature-based tourist cottage.

Day – 4 Gar panchkot to Tekupi 17(km), Banda (8km), Chelima (2km), Para town(12km), Puruliya (25km)

CKP HOWRAH Passenger to Kolkata Departure by 8.00 PM

Alternatively

Rupasi Bangla Departure 3.25 PM to Kolkata



Plan –VI for 6 days package:

Day- I. Ispat super first Express (12871) from Kolkata to JHARGRAM / Steel super first Express (12814) from Tata to Jhargram 7:30 A.M

Jhargram to JhargramRajbari Tourist complex Halt rest 2 hr than Hatibari (40km) site tour kuthighat, jhilibandh, Rameswar, topoban, than Nayagram(48km) Dantan(16km),

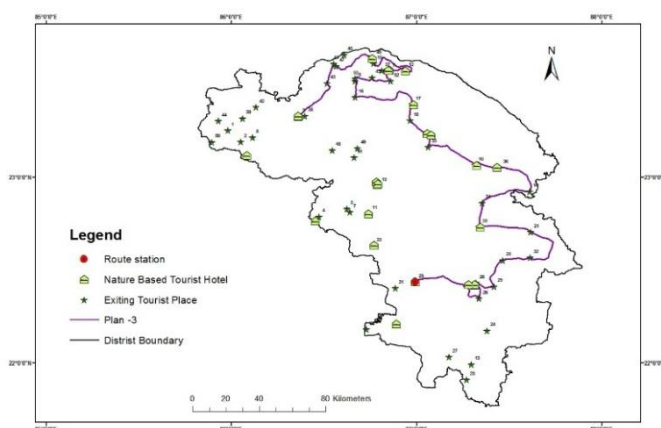
Moghalmari(8km), Narayangarh(22km), and back to JhargramRajbari tourist complex and the site visited Chilkigarh, deer park halt 1 night.

Day – 2 Jhargram to malancha, (35km)

midnapur town (15km), phatra(10km),

Figure: 9 Plan 3

keshpur(18 km),narajole(12km), khirpai(14km)



chandrakonaroad(28km),garhbeta (15km) back to jhargram and site rest of spot. And night halt.

Day-3 Jhargramto Bahirgram(10km),

Belpahari(27km),sutan(19km),jhilimili(10km),

kuilapul(2km),Bhalopahar(15km), and Mukutmonipur(25km), Night Halt.

Day-4 Mukutmanipur to Budhpur(21km), Pakhbir(5 km), Matha(14 km), Baghmundi(45km), Ajoodha(4km), Khairbera(14km), suisa(10km), and Night Halt in Ajoodha.

Day-5 Ajoodha to Kakidam(20km), Murguma(14km), Deulghata(10km), Purulia(24km) Surulia(3km), kashipur(29km), para (18km), joy chandi(16 km), Murudhih Irrigation Dam (1km), Banda(13km), Cheelima(2km), Telkapi(8 km) Panchat (17 km), Garpanchkot(3 km) Night Halt.

Day – 6 Garpanchkot to Ramehandrapur (7 km), Bero hill (6km), Barani(9km) Biharianath(9km), Ganpur(10km), Susunia(19km), Bankura(18km), joypur(14km), Jairampur and Kamarpukur (23km) And go back to Bishnupur Railway station

35
Rupasi Bangla Departure (Bishnupur station) 5.27PM to Kolkata.

Figure: 10 plan 4

Total Journey: 880 Km (Approx.) Total Amounts of Cost – 9000(minimum per head of 6 Day packages)

Government WBTDJ Jungle Mahals Tour Packages

Packages - 1

Kolkata – jhargraam- Chilikigarh- Kanak Durga Temple- Mini Zoo Night Stay at jhargramRajbari Tourism project Ghagra Falls LaljalKandharani Lake Kankrajhor- Kolkata

1 night 2 Days

Rs 3750 (inclusive of taxes)

Packages - 2

Kolkata – Bishnupur via jairmbati – Kamarpukur- Mukutmanipur- Kolkata

(1 night 2 days) Rs 3680 (inclusive of taxes)

Packages – 3

Bishnupur Tour Tourism Centre Bishupur via Jairambati Kamarpukur- Mukutmanipur- Kolkata

2 Night 3days Rs 4500 for rooms including breakfast (inclusive of tax)

(Source of West Bengal Tourism Development Corporation Ltd)

Total journey: 880 Km (Approx.)

Total Amounts of cost -8500(minimum)

Conclusion:

Eco-the travel industry advancement is envisioned as an improvement instrument – in advancing the travel industry development as well as in diminishing neediness, especially in country zones. Even though neediness is broad and unavoidable, it is significantly more intense in the mountain zones. Every one of these exercises experiences the ill effects of low efficiency and are means arranged. Ecotourism is required to draw them in the higher profitability zones by connecting to the business cycle and promoting the chain reaching out past fringes.

It very well might be approved that wilderness mahal will show up as an ideal ecotourism objective where a great many nearby individuals could be utilized. Aside from anticipating ecotourism foundation thoughts will be increased on what are territories should be planted promptly, and course arranging The excellence and secret of the world have pulled in the human psyche .individuals don't discover any desire in their commonplace everyday occupied life. For that, they need some unwinding putting in a couple of times with the marvels of nature. From the above examination, it is seen that the significant part of wilderness mahal has an adequate measure of characteristic assets to create ecotourism. Articulating the regular allure to the world not just it will convey another territory for West Bengal the travel industry yet additionally ancestral individuals of wilderness mahal will see the first pathway for financial development having behind the unsocial development.

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